

CORGI TIMES

THE ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Under auspices of **BNAPS - The Society for Canadian Philately**

Volume V, Number 3

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With the last issue of volume IV a total of 112 copies of the newsletter were mailed. By the third issue of the next volume it is normally pretty clear what changes have occurred. During this interim: one member was lost by death; three members tendered their resignations for various reasons, mainly they no longer collect Elizabethan II material; and one member did not renew for reasons unknown. This is a total loss of five members while three new members have been added and one individual has been added to the complimentary distribution (more on this in a future issue) for a net mailing for this issue of 111,

As of Jan. 1, 1997 Jon Johnson, Vice President - Study Groups is stepping aside. Jon has served in this capacity for a number of years - I do not know the exact number but it must be at least 5 years as he gets the credit (or blame) for recruiting this editor. It has been a pleasure working with Jon and I am sure we will continue to see his fine hand in BNAPS affairs in the future.

SESCAL 96 Literature Exhibition awards (Oct 4-6, 1996) included a Vermeil for *Perforating Errors of Canadian Postage Stamps (1996)* by Joseph Monteiro, author and Sam Rock, publisher. It is my understanding SESCAL is one of, if not the most exacting of the literature competitions among the WSP shows offering a Literature category. Congratulations to both Joseph and Sam.

Please keep the Editor informed of all awards. Just a short note

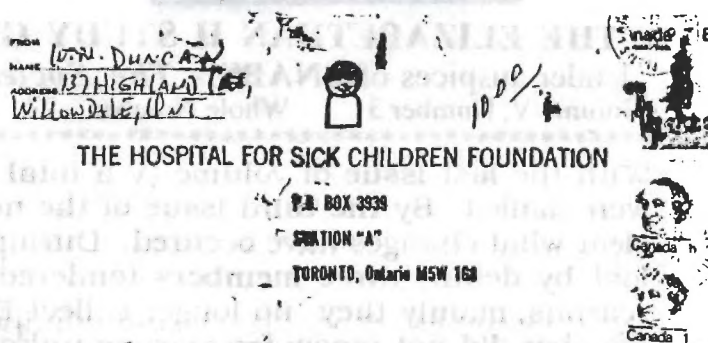
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giving name of show, title of the exhibit, award received is all that is needed. Members are interested and hopefully encouraged by your reports.

John Burnett exhibited his Small Queens at FLOREX 96 and received a Vermeil. The Georgia National Show in October awarded the Editor's "Red Dues" a Vermeil and an AAPE pin.

The Hospital For Sick Children Foundation cover shown here at just under 50% actual size is bright green. Photocopies of colored envelopes wind up all too often being quite dark.

In this instance the green cover was copied on a Cannon color copier set to print in black and white. This is the "Body" cover in an ambulance cover set shown on page 44 and in order to bring out the features of the cover the green was merely converted to a relatively light black or dark gray. In the future, in those instances where we hold or have the original material at our disposal we expect to continue experimenting with the color copier in an effort to improve our illustrations and pictures.



Many, if not all of you are aware John Burnett is writing articles on Canadian philately for Linn's. A recent survey by Linn's shows that Canada is the number two collected country by Linn's readers and John's column is now the number 2 behind Dick Graham's US postal history column. John says he is being asked by Linn's to do more. Congratulations, John! We hope you are able to find the additional time. Irrespective, this is very positive news for Canadian philately in general and should also be a boost to BNAPS at least longer term.

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ANNUAL DUES: US and Canadian addresses US \$9.00. Canadian addresses option of CAN \$12.50. All others US \$15.00. Please make checks payable to "The Elizabethan II Study Group" and send to John D. Arn, Editor at the above address.

BACK ISSUES: Sample or Single issues US \$2.00. Vol. I (Six Issues including Index) US \$ 11.00. Vol. II (Six Issues including Addendum's & Index) US \$ 11.00. Vol. III (Six Issues including Index) US \$11.00. Vol. IV (Six Issues including Index) US \$11.00.

SECTION I - GENERAL - ELIZABETHAN II MARKET REPORT

By Dean Marlo

First let me begin by wishing all of our Study Group members season's greetings and the best for 1997! We've seen a dramatic increase in the quality and quantity of Elizabethan material in the marketplace and next year will no doubt continue this trend. Notable errors have begun to make their way into auction houses and prices have reflected rarity. This does look quite good for sellers in the coming months. One current movement is the introduction of some auction firms of the 15% buyer's premium. With more colour catalogues tempting the customer, auction houses find that costs are rising like everything else. Although this new change may not sit well with buyers, it is understandable. One would hope that consignors' fees will remain at 10% which will encourage more consignments and thus give us access to more material.

The September 16-18, 1996 sale conducted by Montreal Stamps and Coins featured a few good items for Elizabethan collectors to acquire. Lot 360 comprised a stock book with thirty-four complete sheets from the 1968 5¢ Meteorology issue to the 1974 8¢ Sporting "Keep Fit" issue (not all-inclusive) with a face value of \$112.50. The lot sold for \$176 (prices include the 10% buyer's fee). A full sheet of the Expo 1970 25¢ issue with blank corners (lot 361) sold for \$49.50 against an estimate of \$75. Lot 362 featured an array of mint multiples of selected issues including the centre block of the 1970 5¢ Children Skiing, 80 of the 1971 15¢ Radio Canada issue in multiples, and 112 copies (and a few sheets) of the 1972 15¢ Earth Sciences issue. With a catalogue value of \$525, the lot sold for \$88. Another 1970 5¢ Christmas Children Skiing centre block (lot 363) with Winnipeg 1-Bar tagging cataloguing \$175 sold for \$82.50.

Six full mint sheets of the 1972 15¢ Earth Sciences issue were offered in lot 364. The lot sold for the near-estimate price of \$66 (the suggested bid was \$75). The 1975 8¢ Coastal Vessels, in 16 sheets of 50 (9 plate number sheets) sold for \$55 (lot 367). Face value was \$64 and catalogue value was \$436. A full sheet of the 1977 1¢ Bottle Gentian (lot 368) with a 1978 EXUP XI overprint sold for \$22 against an estimate of \$45. A 1988 38¢ Parliament definitive with misregistration ("Splitting Parliament" variety) was offered in lot 371. It sold for \$110 with a Darnell Catalogue value of \$300 (Darnell #1258c). A mint plate block of the 1989 38¢ Regiments issue (lot 373) cataloguing \$300 went for \$137.50.

Some unusual items were also featured in this sale. Lot 450 included a 1962 Souvenir Card with every stamp overprinted "SPECIMEN". Estimated at \$100, the lot sold for \$55. A similar card in the following lot sold for the same price. A small collection of 37 souvenir packs from the 1980's (lot 459) with a suggested price of \$60, reached \$33. Lot 443 was a mint NH lot of the 1976 Olympic issues with a face value of \$90.50 and a \$525.65 catalogue value and went to a new home for \$88.

Montreal Stamp and Coin can be contacted at 1878 St. Catherine Street East, Montreal, Quebec, H2K 2H5, phone (514) 523-0820/FAX (514) 523-1301/E-MAIL: mtmstamps@videotron.ca. Happy holidays and a super 1997.

SECTION I - GENERAL - ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP
FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF DEC. 31, 1996
by: Eppe Bosch, Treasurer

OPERATING FUND - Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1996

Income:	
Membership Dues	\$ 782.03
Advertising	38.40
BNAPS Stipend & Memberships	61.50
Back Issues & Copies	4.00
Operating Fund contributions	15.00
Net Income	\$ 900.93

Expenses:	
Photocopy expenses	\$ 287.06
Postage	219.16
Supplies	5.32
Telephone	-
Auction expense (1995) - ESG share	26.26
Total Expenses	537.80
Operating Fund Balance Dec. 31, 1996	\$ 363.13
	=====

RESEARCH RESERVE FUND

Balance June 30, 1996	\$ 1 357.10
Additions	436.00
Interest	31.55
Balance Dec. 31, 1996	\$ 1 824.65
	=====

Funds held:	
Cash	\$ 343.79
Certificate of Deposit	1 480.86
	\$ 1 824.65
	=====

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DEC. 31, 1996

Assets:	
Cash in Bank:	
Operating Fund	\$ 392.17
Research Reserve Fund	343.79
Receivables due from BNAPS	114.00
Investment (Certificate of Deposit)	1 480.86
Total Assets	\$2 330.82
	=====

Liabilities:	
Dues Collected in Advance	\$ 27.00
Study Group Equity:	
Research Reserve Fund	\$ 1 824.65
Operating Fund:	
Balance June 30, 1996	\$ 116.04
Additions	363.13
Balance Dec. 31, 1996	479.17
Total Study Group Equity	2 303.82
Total Liabilities & Study Group Equity	\$ 2 330.82
	=====

Notes to financial statements:

All exchange losses, as incurred, are charged against membership dues. As a result all other elements of income (advertising, copy sales, etc.) are stated at full U. S. dollar value as are additions to the Research Reserve Fund.

No interest is received on the checking account and no bank charges are incurred. An interest bearing \$1 400.00 Certificate of Deposit plus interest is the major component of the Research Reserve Fund.

The stipend received from BNAPS is paid on a calendar year basis. Amounts due as of Dec. 31, 1996 will be received in 1997.

All Study Group fees and rates were maintained unchanged for fiscal year 1996/7.

If there are any questions on the above report please write me at: E. 618
Second Ave., Spokane, WA 99202.

[illegible]

PLANNING CALENDAR

This is a listing of major exhibitions and bourses with a large content of both Canadian Exhibits and Canadian Dealers. Minimum listing criteria: Two day event; 1000 page exhibition - 18 Dealer Bourse with 50% offering Canadian material. The Goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

1997

March 14-16, EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL 97, Fantasyland Hotel,
West Edmonton Mall, sponsored by Edmonton Stamp Club.
Information: John Powell, P. O. Box 399, Edmonton, AB T5J 2J6
Canada.

April 25-27, SPRING SHOW, Calgary Philatelic Society & BNAPS -
Calgary Group. Information: Hugh P. Delaney, 105 Pump Hill
Landing S.W., Calgary, AB T2V 5C4.

May 29 - June 8, PACIFIC '97, San Francisco, CA. Info: PACIFIC 97
News, World Philatelic Exhibition, Pacific 97, Inc., 3459 Township
Ave., Simi Valley, CA 93063-1546.

Aug. 28-30, BNAPEX '97, St. John's, Newfoundland. Sponsored by the St. John's Stamp Club. Info: J. Donald Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St. John's, NF A1B 2S4

Sept. 19-21, ROYAL CALTAPEX 1997 ROYALE, Calgary, AB. Info: Hugh P. Delaney (Chairman), P. O. Box 1478, Calgary, AB.

SECTION I - GENERAL - PRIOR ISSUES - COMMENTS & UPDATES

(In reviewing the last few issues a number of subjects warranted brief comments to keep everyone informed. This page attempts to do this and will appear in future issues as required).

Refer Vol. IV, No. 6, Page 100 - No one reported any information on the orange brown solid color Queen Elizabeth 1¢ Canada mounted on heavy stock having the appearance of an essay. The original speculation still seems valid - an unapproved design perhaps in the Karsh or Wilding time period. Without substantiation who knows what it might be.

Refer Vol. IV, No. 6, Page 107 - No one reported having any "FOUND AND DELAYED AFTER THEFT" covers or having any information on the two covers shown.

Refer Vol. IV, No. 6, Page 117 - The "Brown Snake in Field" variety on the 25¢ Saskatoon Berry Definitive (Scott #1355) has been confirmed on the fourth printing by CBN. Eppe Bosch

Refer Vol. V, No. 1, Page 3 - Robin Harris reports his project to produce specialized catalogs on various of the Elizabethan II Definitive Series is well and progressing satisfactorily. Product will in all likelihood reach the market in the first half of 1997. (A partial release in 1996 perhaps reflecting the Editor's enthusiasm for this project, will not happen). In part the small slippage is due to resolving the use of catalogue numbers as well as the final 10% of a project often takes a much greater percentage of the effort. Much of the information on the project is now on the Internet and Robin indicates he would welcome comments and suggestions. He can be reached at: "<http://www.admiware.ca/~rharris>"

Refer Vol. V, No. 2, Page 23 - The Postal Guide does not come right out and state "There is no separate airmail rate for cards. Treat them as letters." Accordingly, the card to Iran went by surface for 4¢ and was overpaid by 10¢. The airmail rate would have been 25¢. John Aitken

Also, thanks to both Jeff Switt and Harry Machum for also supplying the correct rating information.

Refer Vol. V, No. 2, Page 24 - rating the Diefenbaker cover is more complex than was indicated. As a sitting member of Parliament the cover was entitled to have gone first class for free. The special delivery fee should be 25¢ and must be paid. The balance of 15¢ might have been a guess at the correct air mail rate or an overpayment of either 10¢ or 15¢ depending on whether the first class free rate was considered. John Aitken

Refer Vol. V, No. 2, Page 26 - FQP Certificate No. 2926 reads in part "Upper right corner block" where the Upper left corner block is shown. This was pointed out by Jeff Switt. (Note: Your Editor considered and then backed off, offering this error in a contest - Find the mistake).

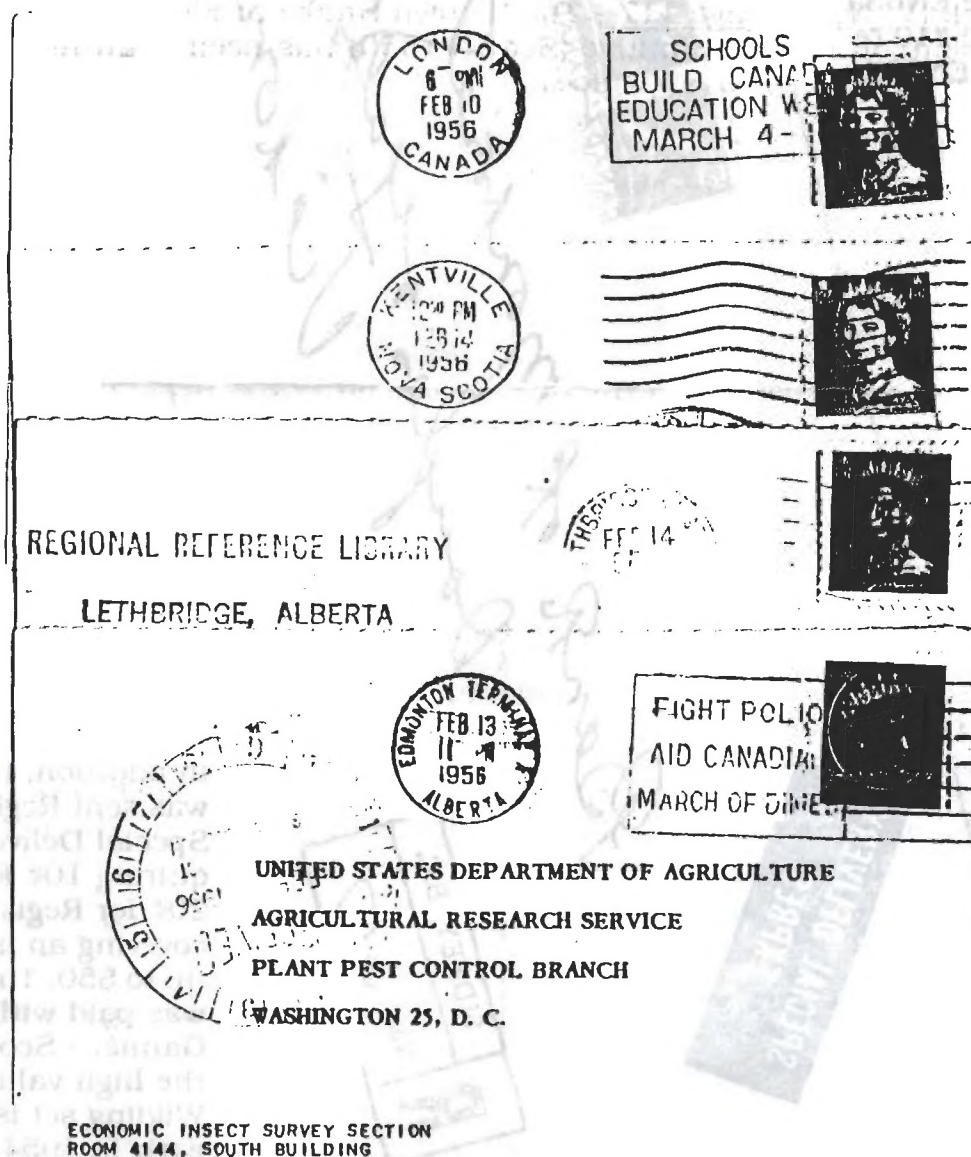
SECTION II - KARSH/ WILDING POST CARD RATES - "G" OVERPRINTS

by: John Burnett

Illustrated are four post cards all bearing the "G" overprint. Three are with the "Wilding" portrait and one has the "Karsh" portrait. This is an interesting set of post cards as each is addressed to the same place, each pays a different rate, each was mailed within a few days of the other, and each was mailed from a different office.

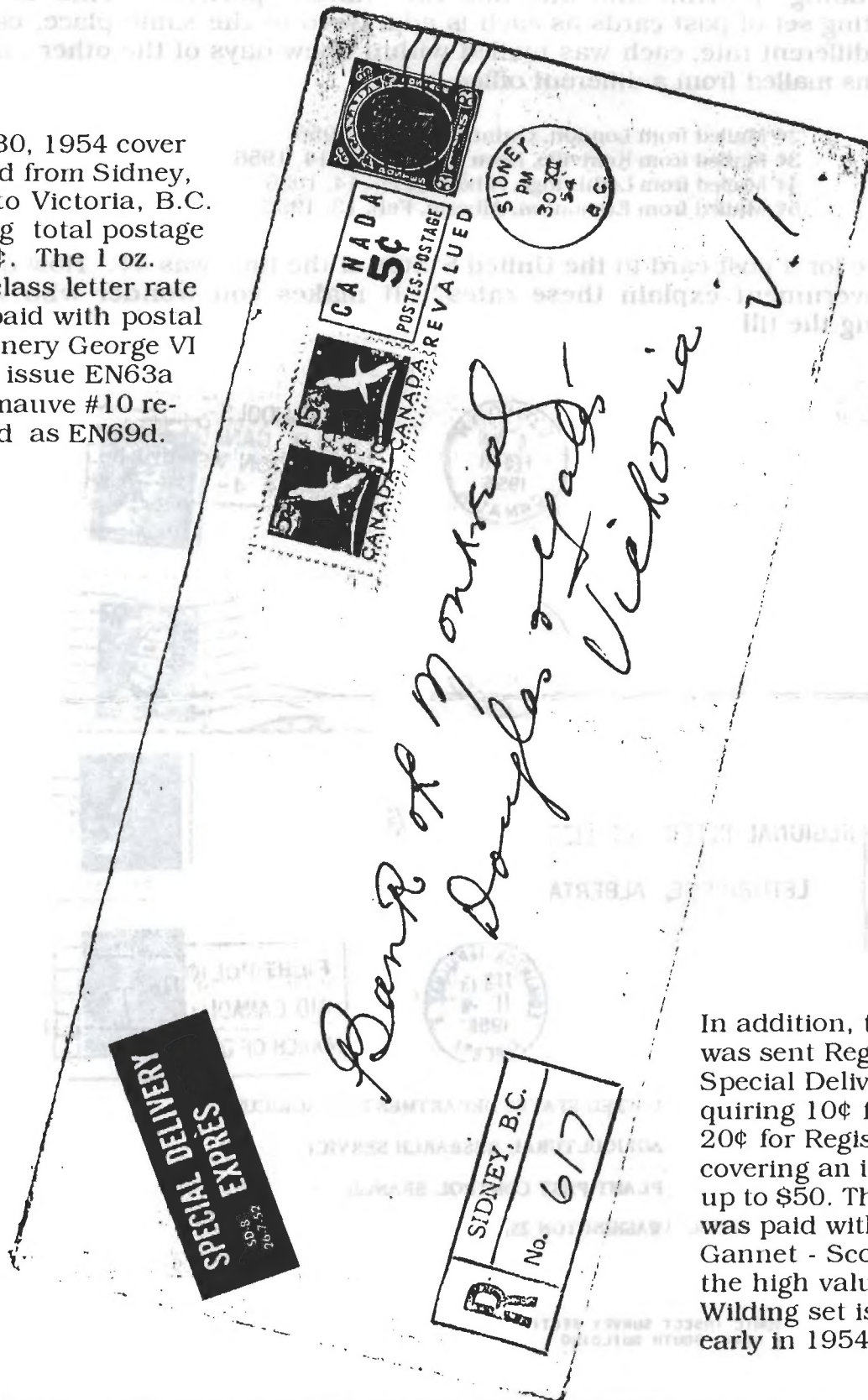
- 2¢ Mailed from London, Ontario Feb. 10, 1956
- 3¢ Mailed from Kentville, Nova Scotia, Feb. 14, 1956
- 4¢ Mailed from Lethbridge, Alberta, Feb. 14, 1956
- 5¢ Mailed from Edmonton, Alberta, Feb. 13, 1956

The rate for a post card to the United States at the time was 4¢. How does the Government explain these rates? It makes you wonder who was watching the till.



**SECTION II - KARSH, WILDING & CAMEOS - WILDING, HI-VALUE
GANNET COVER ON REVALUED POSTAL STATIONERY**

Dec. 30, 1954 cover
mailed from Sidney,
B.C. to Victoria, B.C.
Paying total postage
of 35¢. The 1 oz.
first class letter rate
was paid with postal
stationery George VI
offset issue EN63a
pale mauve #10 re-
valued as EN69d.

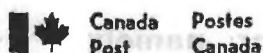


In addition, the cover was sent Registered, Special Delivery requiring 10¢ for SD & 20¢ for Registration covering an indemnity up to \$50. The 30¢ was paid with a pair Gannet - Scott #343, the high value of the Wilding set issued early in 1954.

SECTION III - CAR. & LAND. - AMBULANCE COVER - These are fun covers. Depending on the size of the body (original cover) the ambulance (Postal Service envelope used to transport the body) is by necessity oversized. Generally an explanatory form letter is enclosed with the body.



The "Body" cover was a green envelope which was badly mangled: two holes in the cover; the 8¢ #677 Christmas stamp shows material damage and the two 1¢ Macdonald are damaged between. In the center scotch tape has been used to hold the torn cover together. The contribution of \$10.00 written on the envelope shows the contents were delivered safely to the Hospital for Sick Children Foundation.



123 R

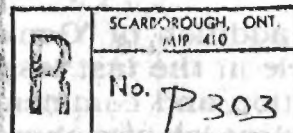
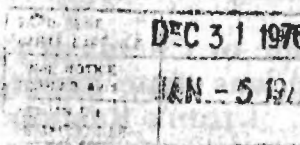


Hospital for Sick Children Foundation

PO Box 2939

Stn A

Toronto, M5W 1G8



48-85-108 (5-76)

The brown ambulance cover is an official Canada Post envelope. It is interesting it was forwarded registered (at no charge) whereas the original "Body" envelope was not registered. Surprisingly, it was not delivered until the second notice on Jan. 5, 1977.

The accompanying letter reads:

East L.P.P. / 280 Progress Avenue / SCARBOROUGH, Ontario / M1P 2Z0

Dear Sir or Madam:

The enclosed item of mail has been damaged during the course of post by mechanical equipment.

Please accept the regrets of the Post Office Department for this unfortunate occurrence.

Yours very truly, / B. W. Green / Plant Manager

SECTION V - COMMEMORATIVES - MORE ON THE YELLOW BACKS

(1) - by: Kasimir Bileski (letter to Editor dated Nov. 21, 1996)

Dear Mr. Arn:

"Thanks for the latest Corgi Times - getting better and better. Of course that article re yellow paper Scottish Settlers, etc., must have been put in as a bit of humor.

I can just imagine some devious character going into a typical paper mill to surreptitiously doctor some sheets of paper to produce "chemical faked paper". If this is at all serious how is he going to benefit from all this hanky panky? He would have to trace the paper as it traveled eventually to one of the two or three security stamp printers. Note that word 'security'. Believe me all such establishments where they print money, or equally valuable postage stamps - they have security. Well all he would have to do is mark the packages that may contain a pane or two of his paper, now with a stamp on it, figure out to which P.O. it went, then buy the panes at face value to sell to gullible collectors. What a way to make money!

What is the problem? Paper is paper. You don't in advance call a stamp a fake even before it is printed, by calling it a chemical fake paper. Paper can be of any color, or laid, wove, ribbed or whatever, yes even chemically added fluorescence. All is collectible if it differs from the normal paper.

The problem is not before the stamp is printed, but after; namely someone attempting to fake the yellow paper. That would be a fake, easily detectable. I recall my pane of the Selkirk Settlers on the yellow paper. Believe me it is a genuine variety. No one in the world can ever fake the yellow I saw, with its pristine NH gum. Any attempt to change the normal paper to yellow is instantly detectable."

(2) - YELLOW BACKS GENUINE OR CHEMICAL FAKES - Explained

The addition of "Genuine or Chemical Fakes" in the story line of the article in the last issue was done hoping it would precipitate a bit of reaction and comment. I think Kasimir Bileski's letter above does an excellent job of making the case for Genuine.

The FQP certificates are poorly worded and, accordingly are misleading. I am willing to accept the yellow paper and the yellow gum may be due to and most likely are the result of some chemicals used in producing yellow paper. The fact that some of the yellow paper was used in printing the Earth Sciences and Scottish Settlers stamps does not make fakes of those stamps. There is no question of the yellow paper printing being done by other than the regular contract printer - had that happened there would be no question but what these stamps would be tainted.

To my way of thinking these "Yellow Backs" are just as valid as the fluorescent paper varieties appearing on any number of Elizabethan II issues.

SECTION V - COMMEMORATIVES - THE PHILIMPIA COVER

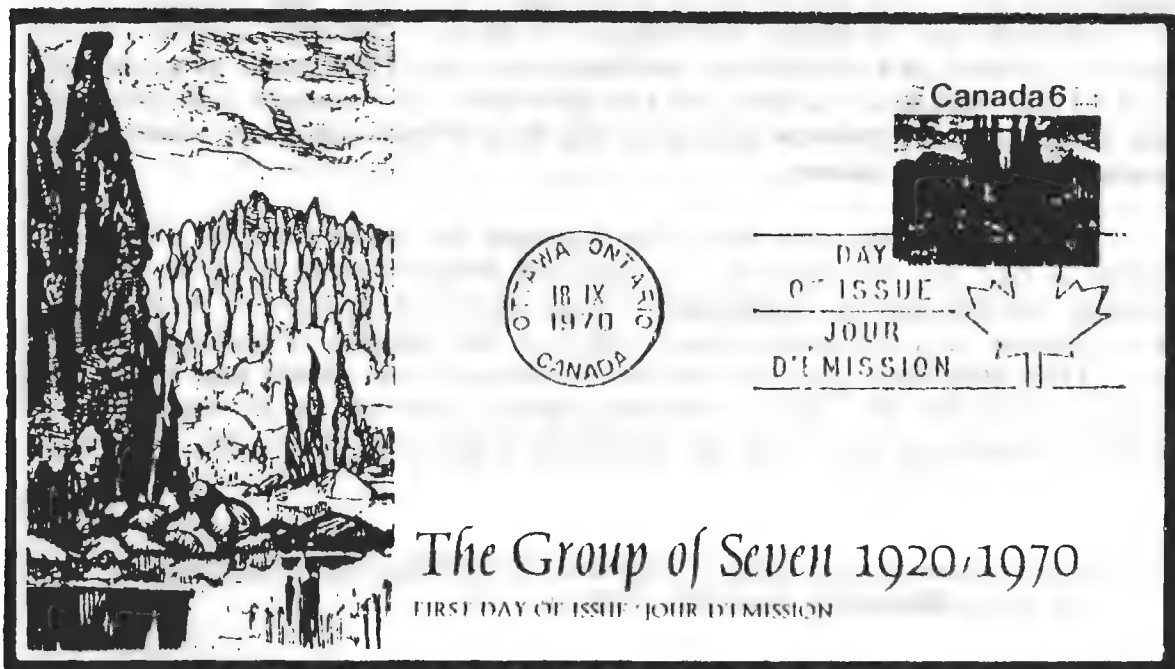
By: Jerome C. Jarnick

A major international philatelic exhibition, Philimpia was staged in London, England in September 1970. Canada Post participated in that exhibition as one of a number of overseas post offices selling their current stamps on the bourse floor. Canada's participation also included the production of a special first day cover of the Group of Seven stamp issued on 18 September 1970. This cover was used exclusively as a presentation item at the exhibition. It is of standard size made of cream colored paper. The cancellation is the normal Ottawa "Day of Issue" cancel with a maple leaf as used on this issue. The cachet, printed in dull green, was designed specifically for this issue. The cover contains a copy of the P.S. 14, Canada Post Office's official announcement of the stamp with a coloured illustration, descriptive text, and an order form for the Philatelic Service.

In this respect the cover can be considered a forerunner of Canada Post's series of "Official" cachets which began in the Spring of 1971. Since it was presented to visitors to an international philatelic exhibition, it is also a forerunner of the international philatelic exhibition souvenir cards which Canada Post produced for the international exhibitions in which they participated from 1981 through 1992.

References:

- Chung, Andrew and Narbonne, RF., *The New Specialized Catalogue of Canada Post Official First Day Covers*. Toronto: The Unitrade Press, 1996
Chevallier, Marc G. "Canada Post Office Presentation Item FDCs", *First Days*, May-June 1981.



THE \$2 TRURO PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL INVERT

by: *Joseph Monteiro*
1002-89 Vaudreuil Rue
Hull, Quebec, Canada J8X 4E8

The \$2 Truro stamp will undoubtedly go down in history as three sensational errors of this stamp were found in the space of less than one year. One of these errors is an invert, the third invert to have occurred on modern Canadian stamps. To the lucky finder Alexander Pope's remark "*to err is human...*" can better be rephrased as "*to err is divine*".

This brief article is about the discovery of one such major error - the \$ 2 Truro invert. The following format is used in the presentation of this article: a) a description and illustration of the stamp; b) a description and illustration of the error; c) the story about the discovery; and d) a bibliography on the error.

a) A description and illustration of the \$2 Truro Provincial Normal School Architecture stamp (Scott No. 1376? / Darnell No. 1547?) February 21 1994

The Truro Provincial Normal School is featured on the \$2 Architecture stamp, which is part of the present definitive series. This stamp was designed by Raymond Bellemare and first issued on February 21, 1994. It was printed using the lithographic and steel engraving processes; its size is 48mm x 40mm (horizontal); and its perforations are 14.5 x 14.0. Initially, the stamp was printed by Leigh-Mardon Pty Ltd. in Australia and thereafter by the Canadian Bank Note Co. in Ottawa on Coated paper in panes of 25 stamps. A second printing, by Canadian Bank Note Co., was released on February 20, 1995. The stamps of the two printers can be easily distinguished by the different multicoloured shades, as well as the different perforations - the CBN issue is perforated 13.3 x 13.0. PVA gum is used as the adhesive, the stamps are untagged and marginal inscriptions appear at the four corners of each pane, facing inward, for both versions.

This school was officially opened on November 6, 1878 and provides one an example of the Second Empire style of architecture, namely combining an elaborate composition of patterned brick walls surmounted by a distinctive mansard roof, the 'height of fashion' at that time. This style was popular in the 1870s and the 1880s and originated in France under the major redevelopment undertaken by Napoleon III. Other examples of this style are Quebec's Legislative Assembly, Ottawa's

* A modified version of this appeared in my Book *Major Canadian Postage Stamp Errors of the Queen Elizabeth II Era (1953-1996)*, pp. 1- 544.

Langevin Block and Victoria's Custom House.

The Truro building once had ornamental wrought iron along the roof line, together with a small dome, or cupola, but these have now disappeared. Some of the original features of this building no longer exist, it has many curves from the slopes of the roof to its circular windows, the effect of which softens the straight lines and makes it seem picturesque and approachable.¹ The large size of the stamp depicts its elegant architectural style.

The name of the country 'CANADA' and the value '\$2' appear at the top of the stamp. Beneath the building is its name 'PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL//ECOLE NORMALE PROVINCIALE' in one line followed by 'TRURO'. This latter inscription is in smaller print. Marginal inscriptions appear in the four corners of the pane.

b) A description of the invert

This error on the \$2 Truro Architecture stamp may be described as a stamp with the design inverted or with the steel engraved inscriptions inverted. These inverts can be classified into one basic invert and three other varieties. Holding Pane 1 with the Truro Building upside down the errors may be described as: first, the normal invert (i.e., with the Truro Building upside down with the inscription appearing normally (or vice versa)). Second, a variety with the inscription 'CANADA \$2' with the green colour background on the upper third of the stamp. Below it is a large dark green rectangle and at the bottom are different colour squares and the fine inscription print; above one of the colour squares is a number on each stamp. This variety is from the fourth row of Pane 1. Third, a variety with the inscription and no design of the stamp or colour background of the stamp, other than that three or four colour squares which normally appears in the gutter which gets cut off. This variety is from the fifth row of Pane 1. Fourth, a variety that is similar to the second variety, except that at the bottom of the stamp there are no colour squares and number on each stamp. Instead of the latter, there appears the same green colour background that appears in the upper third of the stamp. This variety appears in Pane 2 from the fourth row.

c) The story about the invert

The \$2 Truro inverted error was brought to my attention in April 1996 by Gary J. Lyon, in his mailings with the Mail Auction newspaper of *Eastern Auctions Ltd.* However, it appears that these stamps could have been found before February 1996. This invert has so far been reported to have been found in several locations: New Brunswick, Southern Ontario, Ottawa and Calgary.

Canada's Stamp Details, Vol. III, No. 1, January/February 1994, pp. 1/9-12.

Another location where it was found is not known, and there are rumours that it has also been found in Montreal and British Columbia.

New Brunswick Discovery: Two individuals whose names have not been disclosed found one pane each of this invert in Moncton, New Brunswick. Both these panes were purchased by Gary Lyon of Eastern Auctions Ltd.

Southern Ontario Discovery: One individual whose name was not revealed found two panes of this invert in Hamilton, Ontario. Both these panes were also acquired by Gary Lyon. It has been claimed by Gary Lyon that the panes found in Moncton and Hamilton are from one sheet, since these panes have a pencil marking on the back of the panes.

Ontario and Alberta Discoveries: After the above discoveries, it was later reported that five panes were found during searches of undistributed stocks at regional depots in Calgary and Ottawa.²

? Discovery: One pane of 25 stamps was found by Post Office officials at an undisclosed location.

Each pane of stamps has twenty-five stamps, and since the stamps are printed four panes to a sheet, each sheet has 100 stamps. Therefore, according to the printing format, multiples of 100 should exist. So far, ten panes or 250 stamps have been accounted for, therefore two panes or fifty stamps are missing. There are rumours that these two panes have been found in Montreal and British Columbia.

Adding up the above known discoveries, so far 10 panes are known to exist. Four of these panes are in private hands and six panes are in the hands of the Post Office. In other words, given the manner in which the inverted errors occur, so far 70 normal inverts should exist per sheet and 10 stamps each of the three varieties. Pane 1 (or the upper panes) has 15 normal inverts and 5 stamps of each of the varieties 2 and 3. Pane 2 (or the lower panes) has 20 normal inverts and 5 stamps of variety 4. This is perhaps more apparent from the illustrations shown.

The disposition of the stamps in private hands will be described hereafter. Most of the following details are from a letter of Daniel L. Eaton, President of C. E. F. Investments America Ltd., a US division of F. E. Eaton & Sons of Vancouver. "While at my [Daniel Eaton] office in Scottsdale, Arizona, I received a telephone call from Gary Lyon which began with a description of these remarkable varieties. Within 20 minutes

² "Turning up Truro's," Canadian Stamp News, Volume 21, No. 4, July, 9, 1996, p. 16.

SECTION VIII -EDIBLE BERRIES, FRUIT TREES & ARICHECTDURE-CON'T

Gary had quoted me a price and had faxed me pictures of the two different sheet types. He had explained that he had purchased two of the sheets that were found in New Brunswick and after diligently hunting them down got hold of the other two sheets that had been found in Ontario. At the end of our conversation, I asked Gary to courier colour copies and told him I would make a decision immediately."³

"The next day the colour copies arrived - and the sheets were even more dramatic than I had imagined. Four in total, which held 70 inverts and 30 other amazing varieties. I discussed the lot with a friend of mine in San Diego named Dana Okey and between the two of us, we decided immediately to purchase them.... Within two days, I was at Phoenix Sky Harbour airport to pick up a very tired looking Gary Lyon - we concluded our deal..."⁴

"Within two week, we had a commitment from a client to take one set of full sheets - on the understanding that we would break the others and he would be left with the only sheets to exist. **Done!** the fastest major deal ever I have ever been involved in - within 14 days I had purchased the most important find of Canadian stamps and sold half of them."⁵ Mr. Eaton decided to offer the remaining 35 normal inverts from the two panes for sale and sold 9 before CAPEX. It is not know how many were sold at the CAPEX 96 show in Toronto.

Regarding the disposition of the 6 panes of inverts found in the Post Office it was reported that contrary to rumours a spokesman said "we still have them and no decision has been made about them."⁶

Perhaps, the most important question in the mind of most collectors or investors is how many sheets were printed with these inverts? Is it likely that more than three sheets or twelve panes were printed with these errors? I believe that more than three sheets were printed with these inverts for two basic reasons: first, there is no reason to believe why three sheets were printed with the invert; second, the manner in which these panes were found is odd i.e., two panes in some places and one pane in some places. If three or more sheets were printed with the invert and cut up into four panes and packaged for distribution why would two panes and one pane be found in different locations? Sheets are usually packed in bundles of 25 panes or 50 panes, once the sheets are cut. The panes from the various corners of the sheet are placed in

³ "The \$2.00 Truro School 'Inverted Centres'." A supplement to Canadian Stamp News, Volume 21, No. 1, June, 1996.

⁴ See footnote above.

⁵ See footnote 17.

⁶ Robertson, Ian, "On display," Canadian Stamp News, CAPEX '96 Supplement, Volume 21, No. 1, May 28, 1996, p. 37.

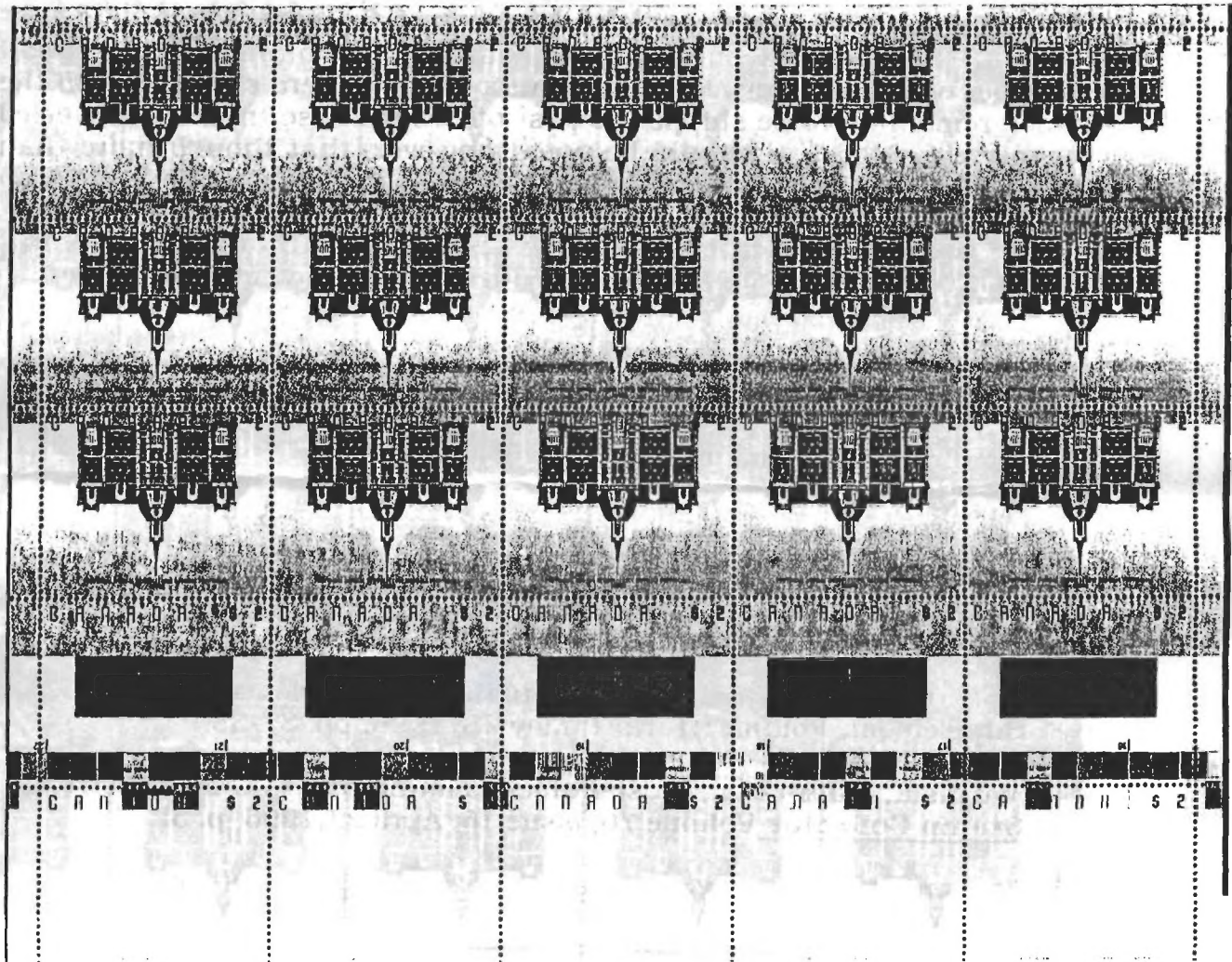
separate bundles. One would therefore expect that all the inverted panes from each corner of the sheet to appear together. It is possible that the inverted panes could be placed in more than four packages. For example, if the inverts appeared in the 24th, the 25th and the 26th sheets. In other words, the inverts from sheets 24 and 25 would appear in four packages and the inverts from the 26 sheet would appear in another four packages. This could explain why the inverted panes appeared in so many packages and locations. Though this is a possibility, the probability of such an occurrence is not very high.

In addition, the articles referred to indicate that as many as four sheets could have been found. For example one article indicates that "Tim McGuin, a spokesman for Canada Post Corporation, said a small number of sheets - 'certainly less than a dozen' - were removed from the stock remaining to be shipped to post offices because they were inverted or misperforated."⁷ It should be noted however, that though more than three sheets or twelve panes may have been printed, it does not mean that these will end up in the hands of private collectors or investors. These could end up in the hands of the postal authorities. Generally, these rarities are placed in the museum for the enjoyment of the public. However, it is possible that if too many sheets are found, the government could auction them to raise funds or donate them to charities in need of money.

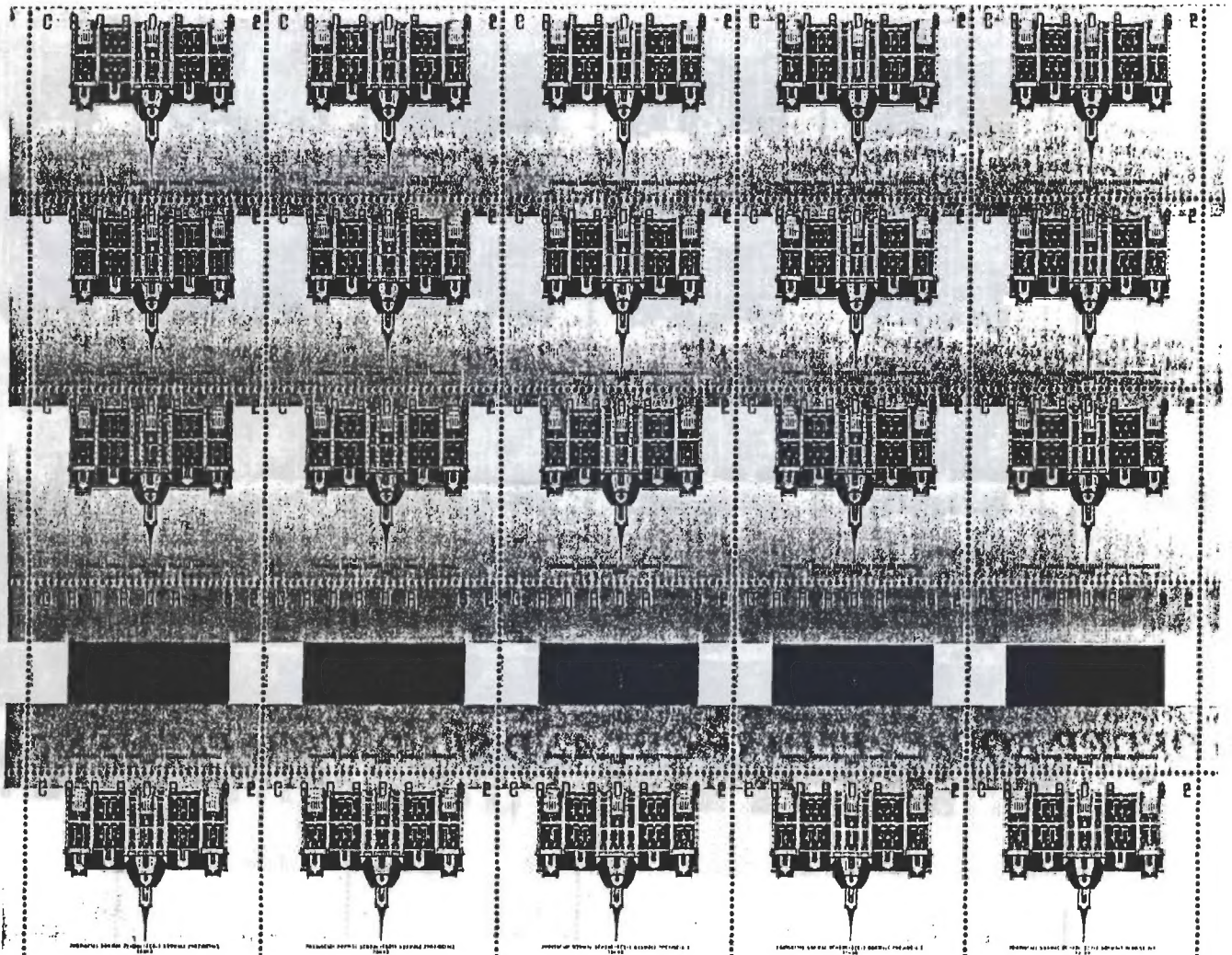
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4. Wozniak, Maurice D., "Postal officials found other Canadian errors," **Stamp Collector** Volume 70, Issue 16, April 22, 1996, p. 3.
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⁷ Wozniak, Maurice D., "Postal officials found other Canadian errors," **Stamp Collector**, Volume 70, Issue 16, April 22, 1996, p. 3.



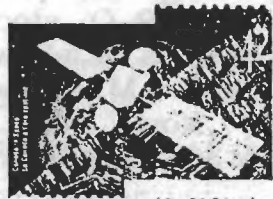
Sheet 1



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